

# THE EDDY CURRENT.

Pecos Valley to the Front, Croakers to the Rear.

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## GREAT BATTLE OFF MANILA.

American Fleet Were Undoubtedly Victorious.

## SPAIN ADMITS LOSSES

The Spaniards Had Several Vessels Destroyed and One of Their Commanders Killed.

Washington, May 2.—The first battle of the Spanish-American war has been fought and victory lies with Admiral Dewey's squadron under the stars and stripes.

That was enough to set the people of Washington in almost a frenzy of enthusiastic rejoicing. For days they, in common with the people throughout the country, have been awaiting news from the Philippine islands, as everything pointed to a battle at Manila that might be a decisive conflict of the war. When the news came indicating a great victory for the Americans the enthusiasm of the people was let loose and the streets of the city have rung with cheers throughout the night.

The first news came in a brief cablegram to the Associated Press from Manila about 8 o'clock yesterday evening. The night wore on the cable continued to bring the news of victory for the squadron of Admiral Dewey and the interest grew into tremendous excitement.

Ordinarily Washington is the quietest of cities on Sunday, but as bulletin after bulletin was posted in front of the newspaper offices, each successive one conveying information more gratifying than its predecessors the crowds in the streets became uproarious. Good as well as bad news spreads rapidly and by 10 o'clock the street were crowded with people, all discussing the one exciting topic of the hour. Hundreds gathered in front of the bulletin boards and every scintilla of news was received with enthusiastic cheers. While victory had been expected, the news of it—coming as it did from Spanish sources—gave vent to the patriotism of the people, which had been pent up for days. It was a spontaneous outburst of patriotic feeling that scarcely knew bounds. Admiral Dewey's name was on every lip and praises were sung in the rejoicings of the people.

Thus far no official advices have been received by the government, but the dispatches were transmitted to the president and officials of the administration as rapidly as they were received. The president, in company with several of his advisers read the bulletins in the library of the White House early in the evening, but later in the night he went to his office on the second floor of the executive mansion where, until a late hour, he continued to peruse every dispatch with deepest interest. The news was evidently of the most gratifying character to him, but no statement could be obtained at the executive mansion concerning the battle or its possible consequences.

Officials of the navy department would not discuss the reports, but they made no pretense of concealing their gratification.

The absence of any statement of specific injury to the American vessels in the Madrid advices was construed as convincing indication that they had not suffered appreciable injury and this was pleasing news. Not only was the preservation of the American ships and men considered in itself a happy outcome, but it was commented upon as indicating clearly that Admiral Dewey and his associate officers and the men under their command had discharged splendidly their several duties in directing and executing the fight.

In this connection it was pointed at little less than marvelous that the American squadron escaped without severe injury, because, notwithstanding the disparity in the naval forces, the Spanish fleet, assisted by the shore batteries, should have been able to inflict severe damage to its foe before itself being destroyed. Its failure to do so was explained only upon the hypothesis of perfect and swift work by the Americans.

The Spaniards admit the loss of two ships, and the killing of the commander of one, but indications are that several others were sunk.

It looks as if Manila was not captured, however.

**Detailed Instructions.**  
Washington, May 2.—Detailed instructions governing recruiting for the regular army in time of war have been issued by Adj. Gen. Corbin. Applicants for enlistment must be between 18 and 25 years of age, of good habits and character, able-bodied, free from disease and able to speak the English language. Married men will be enlisted only upon approval of the regimental commanders. Minors must not be enlisted without the written consent of fathers, only surviving parent or legally appointed guardian. Boys between 16 and 18 may be enlisted as musicians. Original enlistments will be confined to citizens or those persons who have made legal declaration of their intention to become such. The term of service is three years, and applicants must defray their own expenses to the place of enlistment. Rates of pay are increased 20 per cent during a war. Soldiers can deposit their savings with any army paymaster, payable on discharge. After thirty years' service enlisted men are entitled to be retired on three-fourths pay, and are given \$9.50 per month commutation for clothing and subsistence.

## PORT CABANAS.

The New York Threw Several Shots Into Fortifications.

Key West, Fla., May 2.—Fort Cabanas, a fortified town twenty-three miles west of Havana, on the north coast of Cuba, was fired on by the New York Friday evening and the shore batteries were demolished.

The firing from the New York began at 6:20 and lasted fifteen minutes. It was caused by firing from the shore directed at the torpedo boats Porter and Ericsson.

During the afternoon the New York and Helena attempted to draw the fire of the batteries of Havana and Mariel, but failed. The Helena passed within two miles of Havana and the New York within a mile of Mariel, but the guns were silent. The fleet then passed on down the coast.

It was after five when the torpedo boats Porter and Ericsson were ordered in shore. They dashed right under the guns of the forts around Port Cabanas. Then came the sound of popping guns. The smaller batteries opened up, there was a spattering of shot on the water and the torpedo boats fled swiftly under the sheltering shadow of the New York. Admiral Sampson had his plans made Friday morning and has them carried out to the letter.

A long white burst of smoke shot out from the six-inch guns of the New York on the port side, and a crashing report echoed among the Pinar del Rio hills. Whether the first shot struck home or not could not be determined, but a second shot from the same gun hit its mark. There was a burst of splintered debris in the air and one Spanish fort had forever lost its usefulness. Six shots in all were fired from the New York's six-inch guns at this time, and as darkness and silence fell upon the country the New York turned slowly and began steaming back on her course. As she came about she let fly with two more six-inch shots, this time from her starboard battery.

After running about 500 yards to the seaward she came in range of another fort hiding behind a slight rise in the ground, and two of the turret guns were turned and fired. As a great burst of smoke strung out from the side of the great ship a shell was seen to strike fairly at the base of the ball of the fortification and a cloud of dust and shattered logs went flying into the air. A second shot struck in the center of the fort and the whole battery was knocked as flat as a pancake. The New York and its brood of torpedo boats then put back for the flagship station. The sea and the wind were both high at the time, driving hard from the north.

## Telephonic Communication.

Washington, May 2.—For the first time in the experience of any army in actual service the commanding officers of United States troops will have complete outfits for maintaining telephonic communication with the various brigades, regiments, etc., that go to make up army corps. For this the officials are indebted to Gen. A. W. Greeley. By means of the communication thus afforded commanders will be able to readily send instructions to subordinates in the field and to receive reports.

## Attempted Blowup.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 2.—A special from Tampa says that an attempt was made to explode the powder magazine of Knight & Wall, wholesale hardware men.

Three Spanish torpedo boats are cruising off Central Africa.

## GENERAL WEYLER.

He Is Said to Get More Popular as the War Progresses.

**Officers in the Mob.**  
London, May 4.—A Madrid correspondent says:  
There is no longer any doubt that the internal situation is causing the government as much uneasiness as the external. Last night's demonstration was one of the most serious in some time, since those openly participating showed their revolutionary tendencies. Cries were raised of "Down with the Bourbons," "Long live Don Carlos," "Long live the republic," and "Long live Weyler."

The first move of the demonstration over 1000 strong, was to the house of Gen. Weyler, with the object of cheering him. He did not appear and the crowd then went to the residence of Senor Sagasta, where the ministers were in conference, and shouted in favor of his resigning. Senor Aguilera, civil governor of Madrid, broke up the procession with the aid of the police, who were badly stoned and had to charge the crowd. The authorities thereupon met with Senor Aguilera, who announced his intention of resigning, saying it cost him great trouble to repress such manifestations and that he was not able to do it. Thereupon the edict was issued placing Madrid under martial law, and the military governor, Gen. Dabana, received stringent orders from Gen. Correo, the minister of war, for the preservation of peace.

Meanwhile the cabinet council in discussing the political situation in Spain, Admiral Bermejo, the minister of marine, and Gen. Correo are strongly in favor of an immediate suspension of the constitutional guarantees, a step which requires the closing of the cortes. Other members of the cabinet, however, consider this inconvenient at the present moment because it would wipe out many years of the history of the liberal party.

There is a general belief that a total cabinet crisis is imminent, and that it will probably end in a considerable modification of the present government, possibly in the formation of a national ministry under the presidency of Marshal de Campos. In any case parliament is certain to be closed shortly.

The events of the last few days have undoubtedly increased the popularity of Gen. Weyler, who favors an out-and-out liberal policy. Gen. Weyler is notorious, but not a prominent person in Spain's politics. Politicians and the people at large have been paying but little attention to him recently. His party is composed of a few persons of not very high standing. Moreover, every one recognizes that Weyler's cruelty in Cuba and his policy as to the reconcentrados contributed to bring about the present state of affairs, while his alleged notorious laxity with regard to public money has made him much disliked. Public opinion is always likely to distrust him, and he is unpopular with the queen regent.

The country en masse is opposed to the idea of a republic, preferring Don Carlos or anything to such a change. They had enough of the republic in 1873. The indignation which is felt at present is not against the present dynasty, but against the government and the politicians in general. If a military dictatorship should come it would most probably be under the queen regent and not under Gen. Campos. Even Gen. Polavieja has a better chance than Gen. Weyler. Such a dictatorship would take the form of conferring the premiership on one of these generals.

## NO OFFICIAL NEWS.

As Yet No Verified Information Relating to Manila's Capture.

Washington, May 4.—The French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, has received a dispatch from the foreign office at Paris, stating that the French ambassador at Madrid, M. Patenotre, has forwarded official details of the Spanish reverse at Manila. Mr. Patenotre's report was based on the latest Spanish official advices. It states that the Spanish cruisers Reina Maria Christina and Castilla were totally burned after being set on fire by bombs from the enemy's (American) ships. Two of the small Spanish ships, the dispatch states, were sunk, in order to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy. The other Spanish ships were half destroyed, and took refuge in Baker's bay. The British embassy has received no reports of any character as to the Manila battle, so that there is no basis for the statements that the state department has been informed by British officials here that Manila has surrendered to Dewey.

The pope said mass for the repose of the souls of the slain at Manila.

Bread rioters were killed at Basil, Italy.

## Supplies Started.

New Orleans, La., May 4.—The first expedition carrying supplies for the American army in Cuba sailed from this port yesterday. Two Morgan line steamers, the Whitney and Gussale, slipped down the Mississippi river yesterday, carrying 400 mules, large quantities of hay, corn and all kinds of provender, bound for Tampa, Fla., under orders from the United States government. These were the very same mules taken from the two Spanish steamers, Miguel Jover and Catalina, by the New Orleans customs officials two weeks ago, and sold a few days later at public auction in this city by the Spanish agents, who had been foiled in their attempt to get the animals into Cuba for the Spanish army, but at the sale the government, through Quartermaster Col. James W. Scully of this city, had buyers go over every animal, and was purchased by the government agents as it was knocked from the block.

This is one of the slickest and shrewdest pieces of work yet done. Yesterday these same fine, large mules, every one a perfect specimen, were shipped to Cuba, for the use of the American army, in place of going to aid Blanco and the Spaniards. The mules originally came from St. Louis and Kansas City.

The sailing of these two transport vessels means that the animals will be in Cuba, ready for Gen. Shafter's division of the army, as soon as it can be swung across the Florida straits. Col. Scully said that he had chartered the two Morgan vessels, Whitney and Gussale, for an indefinite period, and that they will return to this port immediately upon ending their trip. Other supplies, and possibly troops, will be rushed out of here. The Morgan company now has three more big ships tied up to their wharves in Algiers, which the government is figuring on chartering.

## Colonial Policy.

Washington, May 4.—The United States has entered upon a new era. She intends to discard the principles enunciated by the fathers of our country. She will pursue a colonial policy, similar to that pursued by England.

The American flag will not be hauled down in the Philippines. It is there to stay during President McKinley's term at least. Porto Rico likewise. When the stars and stripes wave over that favored island they will remain.

This has been practically decided upon by the president and his cabinet. No formal vote has been taken, but the matter has been discussed individually.

Spain, at the conclusion of the war, will owe the United States an indemnity of many millions of dollars. It was declared to be absurd that the United States should, in the face of Spain's inability to pay the indemnity, turn back to her those valuable possessions. It was determined, therefore, to hold on to anything we may acquire.

## Increasing Censorship.

Madrid, May 4.—The increasing censorship and the cautions issued by Gen. Dabana with reference to the publication of news are preventing the transmission even of editorials from the Madrid papers. El Nacional exclaims: "What is taking place in the telegraph service is truly scandalous so far as provincial correspondents are concerned. The cabinet has seldom worked so thoroughly as at the present moment when it depends upon a minister who calls himself a liberal."

This irritation is sharply provoked by the government's oppressions.

## Refuses to Renew Treaty.

Rio Janeiro, May 4.—Congress was opened yesterday with the reading of the message of the president, Gen. Campos Salles, in which he expressed the hope that the British Guiana boundary question would be settled without arbitration. Continuing, the message says the president has refused to renew the reciprocity treaty with the United States, though the government of the United States had asked for its renewal, on account of the great loss in receipts which were recorded during the year 1897. Congress is expected to act decisively.

## Not Safe in Porto Rico.

Boston, Mass., May 4.—Among the arrivals at this port yesterday were the brig Scepter, Capt. Dexter, and the schooner Bravo, Capt. Erneno, both British vessels, from St. Johns, Porto Rico. The captains of both vessels report that the excitement at Porto Rico when they left that city was intense. The old Spanish settlers were strongly on the side of Spain, while the native element were as strongly in favor of independence.

Capt. Dexter says that Americans and Englishmen are not safe in the streets at St. Johns.

## HIGHLY GRATIFIED.

Commodore Dewey the Recipient of Many Compliments.

Washington, May 3.—The general opinion among prominent members of the administration is that the naval victory at Manila is not only highly important of itself, but that it will have a very decided influence among the nations of Europe, which may ultimately result in their united action in forcing Spain to an early relinquishment of the impossible task of compelling the United States to change its course respecting Cuba. The attorney general when questioned said that in his judgment the Manila victory was the beginning of the end.

Secretary Gage held similar views, and he was inclined to the opinion that Spain might not wait for more crushing defeats before she set on foot negotiations looking to the cessation of hostilities.

Although the victory at the Philippines undoubtedly will have the effect of releasing at least a part of Commodore Dewey's fleet, members of the administration are not inclined to discuss what action would be taken in that regard. Whether or not they would be sent westward against the Spanish fleet at home or proceed east to join our own fleet in the Atlantic is not known. It is obvious, however, that as soon as the islands have been taken complete possession of by Commodore Dewey a sufficient force of United States troops will be sent thither to hold the mand to exercise proper police supervision.

While filled with gratification that he made no attempt to conceal, Secretary Long received the detailed information of the engagement on Sunday very coolly. Without showing the least disposition to detract from the glory that had been won by Dewey and his captains, the secretary naturally felt that no small share of the victory should be charged to the directing forces in the department, which had so carefully and painstakingly laid the plans for Dewey's campaign.

After speaking in the terms of highest commendation of the commodore's work, Secretary Long said:

"The American fleet has come up to what was expected of it. Its success shows that it was not a rash undertaking on the part of the department to send the ships to Manila under such command as Dewey's with his captains and his men. His ships in the fine condition they were in, were positively expected to sweep the Spanish fleet away and take Manila. The action of the department in ordering this move seems to be thoroughly justified."

At the foreign embassies and legations intense interest is shown in the news of the decisive victory of the American fleet at Manila. It was stated by a high diplomatic official yesterday that another such victory would end the cause of Spain and would force her to seek an armistice and peace.

## Doctors For Cuba.

Washington, May 3.—A board of medical officers convened in this city yesterday for the purpose of examining the eighty candidates for the positions of assistant surgeons in the regular army. There are eight vacancies in the positions, but Surgeon General Sternberg of the army has applied for an increase of fifteen. Gen. Sternberg has appointed at the named places the following persons who are "immune" from yellow fever and who may accompany the army into Cuba: Dr. John Gutierrez of Philadelphia at Tampa, Dr. W. E. Parker and W. W. Calhoun of New Orleans at Tampa, Dr. Bernard E. Baker of Charleston, S. C., at Key West, and Dr. Aristides Agramonte of New York, station not determined. Further appointments to these positions, which pay \$150 per month, will be made.

The surgeon general is completing preparations for utilizing the convent at Key West, whose use was donated by the sisters for hospital purposes. Accommodations will be made for 250 beds. In addition, the department, if necessary, will avail itself of several cigar factories at Key West where there are accommodations for 300 or more beds.

The barracks at Fort McPherson, Ga., will also be supplied for hospital purposes if necessary.

## Optional to Bombard.

Washington, May 3.—It can be stated on authority that the president's instructions to Commodore Dewey did not involve specifically the bombardment of Manila, but the commodore was instructed to do whatever was necessary within the limits of civilized warfare to take possession of the island, and if a bombardment is necessary to this end, it will take place. It is expected, however, that our Asiatic squadron will not bombard the city of Manila, unless it harbors troops who are operating offensively against us.

## Disposition of Philippines.

Washington, May 3.—With the probability that the Philippines are by this time under control of the American flag, the state department and senate and house committees on foreign affairs have begun the consideration of the question of how this country can give up conquered territory honorably.

It is understood that Russia, Germany and France will protest and attempt to interfere should the United States cede the islands to Great Britain.

On the other hand, should England accept them from the United States, she would defend them against the world.

No one believes that the administration wants to hold the islands permanently, and decided objection would be raised to such a course as soon as it should be known that it was contemplated. One of the highest authorities on international law in the senate says that the wisest course for the country to pursue is to hold the Philippines to trade on.

## CORREDIGO ISLAND.

It Is Thought Commodore Dewey Has Bombarded Same.

Hong Kong, May 3.—There is no news of the American squadron beyond a private telegram from Capt. Conch, of the Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria, to his children at a convent school here, saying that the firing has been in the direction of Corredigo Island. It is assumed from this that the Americans were reconnoitering the entrance and trying the southern side of the island, which is six miles wide and surrounded by rocks and shoals, though not believed to be mined. There is no news either of the Spanish squadron, but according to the latest advices it could not take the offensive in any case.

The cable to Manila is now interrupted.

The steamer Emerald, chartered by the banking companies here to bring away the specie from Manila, reached there, and it is believed that she has been boarded by the American squadron.

## Story Discredited.

Washington, May 3.—Naval officers are inclined to discredit the statement in dispatches from Madrid that Admiral Dewey employed petroleum bombs in a reduction of the city of Manila. In fact, no definite information could be obtained that the American squadron was supplied with such instruments of destruction.

It is regarded as quite likely that in the event of a bombardment of the city, the bursting of shells would start serious fires, and perhaps result in a conflagration, but that Admiral Dewey used bombs with the idea of firing the city is deemed utterly improbable, unless he was pressed to extreme measures, which is not thought to be likely.

The belief is prevalent in official circles that if fire occurred, the Spaniards, confronted by the inevitable fall of the city, themselves applied the torch, thereby carrying into effect the threat which they have made concerning both Manila and Havana, that the cities should never fall into the hands of the Americans except as heaps of smoldering ruins.

## To Take All Islands.

Washington, May 2.—The government has decided that from now on it will pursue plans for a general conquest, in which the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico will be seized to guarantee indemnity to be demanded of Spain at the end of the war. The Canary Islands, off Africa, the island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean and Port au Spain, on the island of Trinidad, will be also seized. Great Britain on good authority is said to have given her approval of this plan of procedure. This means that Dewey will be allowed to remain in undisputed possession of the Philippine islands.

## Ready to Return.

London, May 3.—A special from Madrid says Weyler declares himself ready to return to Cuba and undertake the leadership of aggressive warfare against the United States and head an army of invasion.

## Cruiser Chasing.

Block Island, R. I., May 3.—A cruiser, supposed to be the New Orleans, passed here at 8 a. m., headed northeast. She suddenly changed her course to the south, and started full speed in the chase of something. Three guns were heard at 9 a. m.

## Exodus Continues.

London, May 3.—A dispatch from Las Palmas, dated April 25, says: The exodus continues. Business is paralyzed, and great distress among the working classes is threatened. The strict censorship of telegrams prevents any news getting to the outside world.